KOLDOBSKIY, A.G.; MEDVEDEV, S.I.; PISKOPPEL', F.G.; YAKOBSON, M.G. Prinimali uchastiye: BERKHIN, I.B.; OSLIKOVSKAYA, Ye.S.; PEREKISLOVA, A.M.; LITVIN, V.M.; PARKHOMENKO, Ye.V.; STOTIK, A.M.; SHAPIRO, T.I.; STRUMILIN, S.G., akad., glav. red.; ALEKSENKO, G.V., red.; ANISIMOV, N.I., red.; VOLODARSKIY, L.M., red.; GERSHBERG, S.R., redaktor; red.; PETROV, A.I., red.; POSVYANSKIY, S.S., red.; BAZAROVA, G.V., kand. ekonom. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy red.; KISEL'MAN, S.M., starshiy nauchnyy red.; GLAGOLEV, V.S., nauchnyy red.; NEDBAYEV, V.I., nauchnyy red.; TUMANOVA, N.L., nauchnyy red.; TOVMASYAN, M.E., red.; BLAGODARSKAYA, Ye.V., mladshiy red.; SHUSTROVA, V.M., mladshiy red.; ZENTSEL'SKAYA, Ch.A., tekhn. red.

[The economic life of the U.S.S.R.; chronicle of events and facts, 1917-1959] Ekonomicheskaia zhizn' SSSR; khronika sobytii i faktov 1917-1959. Glav. red. S.G.Strumilin. Chleny red. kollegii: Aleksenko i dr. Moskva, Gos. nauchn.izd-vo "Sovetskaia entsiklopediia," 1961. 779 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. TSentral'naya nauchnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya biblioteka Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina (for Litvin, Parkhomenko, STOTIK, Shapiro).
(Russia—Economic conditions)

ALEKSENKO, Gennadiy Vasil'yevich; [illegible]IGH, Ashryatov Ali; SOLOHONOVICH, Frid Yefim; GEL'PERIN, B.B., red.; SKVORTSOV, P.P., red.; KRAYZ, A.I., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Testing of high-voltage power transformers and autotransformers] Ispytaniia vysokovol'tnykh i moshchnykh transformatorov i avtotransformatorov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat. Pt.1. 1962. 671 p. (Transformatory, no.8) (MIRA 16:10)

(Electric transformers--Testing)

ALEKSENKO, Gennadiy Vasil'yevich; ASHRYATOV, Ali Kemalevich; FRID, Yefim Solomonovich; KRAYZ, A.G., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Testing of high-voltage power transformers and autotranformers] Ispytaniia vysokovol'tnykh i moshchnykh transformatorov i avtotransformatorov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat. Pt.2. 1962. 831 p. (Transformatory, no.9)
(MIRA 16:6)

(Electric transformers--Testing)

ALEKSENKO, G.V.; BIRYUKOV, V.G.; BORISENKO, N.I.; BORUSHKO, V.S.; KOVALEV, N.N.; KOSTENKO, M.P.; OBOLENSKIY, N.A.; PETROV, G.N.; ROZANOV, A.A.; SKIDANENKO, I.T.; TIMOFEYEV, P.V.; CHILIKIN, M.G.; SHEREMET'YEVSKIY, N.N.

Professor Andronik Gevondovich Iosifian, 1905- ; on his 60th birthday. Elektrichestvo no.9:88 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

L 10096-66

ACC NR: AP6001977 SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/003/0090/0090

AUTHOR: Aleksenko, G. V.; Borisenko, N. I.; Voronetskiy, B. B.; Gladilin, L. V.; Druzhinin, N. N.; Petrov, I. I.; Syromyatnikov, I. A.; Tishchenko, N. A.; Chernichkin, D. S.; Chilikin, M. G.

34
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Professor Vyacheslav Semenovich Tulin on his 60th birthday

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 3, 1965, 90

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical engineering personnel, electric engineering personnel

ABSTRACT: Professor V. S. TULIN was born in November 1904 and graduated from the Kharkov Engineering Institute in 1925. He has since then specialized in the application of electric drives for the mining industry, in low-voltage apparatus and more recently in automation. At the present time he is the chairman of the Department of Automation and Control Machinery at the Moscow Institute of Radio-Electronics and Mining Electromechanics. He has made major contributions in his field: he is the author of 80 published works including a textbook on the automation of production processes in the mining industry; he also received an award in 1948 in connection with the Donets Basin development. He now participates in ministerial councils and committees concerned with scientific-research work, industrial coordination, also secondary and higher education. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 09 / SUBM DATE: none UDC: 621.34:65.011.56

Card 1/1 HW

L 22739-66 EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWT(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)

ACC NR: AP6013621 SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/009/0088/0088

AUTHOR: Aleksenko, G. V.; Biryukov, V. G.; Borisenko, N. I.; Borushko, V. S.; Kovalev, N. N.; Kostenko, M. P.; Obolenskiy, N. A.; Petrov, G. N.; Rozanov, A. A.; Skidanenko, I. T.; Timofeyev, P. V.; Chilikin, M. G.; Sheremet'yevskiy, N. N. 81 79 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Honoring the 60th birthday of Professor Andronik Gevondovich Iosif'yan

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 9, 1965, 88

TOPIC TAGS: academic personnel, scientific personnel, automation, electric engineering, servosystem, automatic control

ABSTRACT: 21 July 1965 was the 60th birthday of the eminent Soviet scientist in the field of electrical mechanics and automation, Dr. Techn. Sci., Professor, Member of the AS Armenian SSR, Hero of Socialist Labor, Laureate of the State Prize, A. G. Iosif'yan. His scientific contributions are numerous. During 1931-1934 he developed the theory of the combined synchronous control circuit with AC commutator generator. Subsequently, he invented the contactless selsyn. He was the first Soviet scientist to publish studies of thyratron-based servosystems for the control of electrical machinery. During 1940-1945 he made a major contribution to the theory of electrical machinery and automatic control by publishing studies on the general theory of the elec-

UDC: 621.3:65.011.56

Card 1/2

tromechanical amplifier (amplidyne) and power-driven synchronous servosystems. In his 35 years of scientific activity A. G. Iosif'yan has published more than 60 studies on many problems of electrical mechanics and automatic control and has been the author of 24 inventions. A. G. Iosif'yan is the founder and director of the All-Union Order of Labor Red Banner Scientific Research Institute of Electromechanics, and it was on his initiative that branches of this institute have been established in Leningrad, Tomsk, Yerevan, Frunze, Iskra, and Kudinovo. Between 1950 and 1955 he held the elective office of Vice President of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, and since 1955 he has been Editor-in-Chief of the journal Elektrotekhnika (Electrical Engineering). He is also the bearer of many other honors. Among other things, he was elected delegate to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

ALEKSENKO, I.I.

Conditions governing the development of the productive formation and distribution and location of native sulfur deposits in the basin of the cis-Carpathian region. Sov. geol. 4 no.8:71-82 Ag '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kiyevskiy geologorazvedochnyy trest.
(Carpathian Mountain region—Sulfur)

ALEKSENKO, I.I.; BARANTSEV, R.G.; PANTELEYEVA, I.N.

Transverse approximation method in hypersonic aerodynamics. (MIRA 15:10)
Vest. LGU 17 no.19:62-78 '62.
(Aerodynamics, Hypersonic)

L 13125-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACC NR: AP5028923 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/65/010/011/1222/1226

AUTHORS: Alekseyevenko, L. I. (Alekseyenko, L. I.); Zhomnir, S. V.; Chedzhemova, I. L.; Nosenko, A. Ye.; Lymarenko, L. M. (Limarenko, L. M.); Pashkovs'kyy, M. V. (Pashkovskiy, M. V.)

ORG: L'vov State University im. I. Franko (L'vivs'kyy derzhuniversytet)

TITLE: Growth of zinc tungstate crystals and investigation of their optical properties

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 11, 1965, 1222-1226

TOPIC TAGS: optic spectrum, light absorption, luminescence spectrum, uv spectrum, ir spectrum, zinc compound optic material, single crystal

ABSTRACT: Zinc tungstate single crystals were grown from the melt by the Czochralski method. The crystals were grown in air in platinum crucibles using high-frequency heating. To provide the necessary temperature for crystal growth and further annealing above the platinum crucible a furnace with a nichrome heater was set up, making it possible to maintain a temperature of about 1000C. All crystals were annealed and cooled at room temperature, at which all investigations were made. The conditions were studied for obtaining crystals with chromium acti-

Card 1/2

L 13125-66

ACC NR: AP5028923

vator concentrations up to 2 at.% by adding Cr_2O_3 and CrC_3. The penetration of the activator and the stoichiometry of the crystals were controlled by chemical analysis. The mosaicity angle increases on increasing the activator concentration from 8' up to 1°16' at a concentration of 2 at.% . Optical absorption spectra were obtained in the ultraviolet, visible, and near infrared. Luminescence spectra were obtained in the visible. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Dec64/ NR REF SOV: 001/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 HW

ALEKSENKO, L. P.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretions. R-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1957, 70992

Author : Gereshenovich, Z.S., Krychevskaya, Aleksenko, L.P.
Title : Adrenergetic Substances of Brain and Adrenals in Increased Oxygen Pressure.

Orig Pub : Ukr. biokhim. zh., 1955, 27, No 1, 3-11

Abstract : The influence of increased oxygen pressure on the adrenergetic substances of the brain and adrenals were studied on rabbits in a pressure chamber with $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 atm. pressure of pure 02. The process of adrenalin (I) decomposition in the brain was increased in the preconvulsive period, became stronger in the convulsive period, and increased particularly sharply in the terminal stage. In the adrenal the quantity of I rose sharply only in the preconvulsive period (the larger, the longer the duration of this phase); further action of oxygen led to exhaustion and possibly to destruction of the adrenal function; the content of I decreased in them, and then disappeared completely.

Card 1/1 - 56 -

ALEKSENKO, N.D.; BURAVOVA, A.D.

Decarbonization of water by spraying under a small vacuum. Gaz. prom. 8 no.4:24-25 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

ALESENKO, N.N.; DYUKOV, P.A.

The duty of every telecommunication worker is to produce work of a high quality. Vest. sviazi 23 no.7:19-20 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Nachal'nik smeny Kiyevskogo tsentral'nogo telegrafa (for Alesenko). 2. Pomoshchnik nachal'nika smeny Kiyevskogo tsentral'nogo telegrafa (for Dyukov).

ALEKSENKO, N.V.

ALEKSENKO, N.V. "A Study of the Dependence of Volumetric Deformations and Mechanical Strength of Portland Cement on Additions of Unslaked ground Lime." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst. Chair of General Technology of Silicates and Technology of Binder. Kiev. 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956,

ALEKSENKO, N. V.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5340

Author: Aleksenko, N. V.

Institution: ~~Academy of Sciences~~ Ukrainian SSR

Title: Study of Volumetric Deformation and Mechanical Strength of Cement Mortars with Added Ground Unslaked Lime

Original Publication: Dopovidi AN URSR, 1956, No 3, 272-275.

Abstract: Investigation of the dependence of volumetric deformations of cement paste of normal consistency and of plastic 1:3 mortar, on the amount of ground quicklime added to the cement (1.3 and 5%). Addition of 3 and 5% lime causes an expansion of the cement paste by 0.53 and 0.94% during the first 24 hours of storage in wet condition, while the plastic mortar of 1:3 composition expands, respectively, by 0.05 and 0.08%. Subsequent shrinkage of the samples, on storage in the air, does not exceed their initial expansion: after 9 months it amounted

Card 1/2

ALEKSENKO, N.V.

Studying the microstructure of cement to which has been added ground unslaked lime [with summary in English]. Dop.AN URSR no.12:1332-1336 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavil akademik AN USSR B.S.Lysin.
(Cement--Testing)

LYSIN, B.S., akademik; ALEKSENKO, N.V.

Studying the physical and mechanical properties of expanding Portland cement during setting. Dop.AN URSR no.8:1098-1101 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. 2. AN USSR (for Lysin).
(Portland cement)

MANZHURNET, V.V.; ALEKSENKO, N.V.

Studying the possibility of producing local cement from marl from the Mukshen deposit. Dop.AN URSR no.4:514-516 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR B.S. Lysinym.

(Cement)
(Marl)

MANZHURNET, V.V.; ALEKSENKO, N.V.

Effect of the calcining temperature and additions on the properties of Glinsk cement. Dop. AN URSR no.4:517-519 '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR B.S.Lysinym.

(Cement)

ALEKSENKO, N.V.

Strength of solutions and concretes prepared from expanding cement. Dop. AN URSR no.8:1073-1075 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR B.S.Lysinym.

(Concrete--Testing) (Cement)

77

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 439-448

ABSTRACT: The paper is a summary of the SSSR [illegible] of the Third Inter-

Card 1/2

L 24212-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001265

in the remote regions where the good energy source [illegible] method for the coolant which removes the products of radio-

Card 2/2

POLUSHKIN, K.K.; YEMEL'YANOV, I.Ya.; DELENS, P.A.; ZVONOV, N.V.; ALEKSENKO, Yu.I.; GROZDOV, I.I.; KUZNETSOV, S.P.; SIROTKIN, A.P.; TOKAREV, Yu.I.; LAVROVSKIY, K.P.; BRODSKIY, A.M.; BELOV, A.R.; BORIS'YUK, Ye.V.; GRYAZEV, V.D.; POPOV, D.N.; KORYAKIN, Yu.I.; FILIPPOV, A.G.; PETROCHUK, K.V.; KHOROSHAVIN, V.D.; SAVINOV, N.P.; MESHCHERYAKOV, M.N.; PUSHKAREV, V.P.; SUROYEGIN, V.A.; GAVRILOV, P.A.; PODLAZOV, L.N.; ROGOZHKIN, I.N.; TETYUKOV, V.D.

"Arbus" atomic power plant with organic heat transfer agent and moderator. Atom. energ. 17 no.6:439 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

L 3134-66 EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(j) WW/RM

AM5020745 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/

Aleksenko, YU. N.; Brodskiy, A. M., and others

Research on the use of organic heat-transfer agents and moderators in nuclear reactors (Issledovaniya po primeneniyu organicheskikh teplonositeley-zamedliteley v yadernykh reaktorakh), Moscow, 1964. 26 p. illus., biblio. (At head of title: Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR)

Series note; Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. [Doklady] IAE-611

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, nuclear reactor coolant, nuclear reactor moderator, organic cooled nuclear reactor, organic moderated nuclear reactor

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for professional workers in the nuclear-reactor field and other related areas. It contains a survey of the major research on the use of high-boiling organic liquids as coolants and moderators in nuclear reactors. The results of radiation-chemical, thermo-physical, corrosive, and neutron-physical research are examined, and data are given on the destructive hydrogenation used to regenerate the products of radiolysis of organic coolants. According to the results obtained, it

Card 1/3

can be asserted that the organic compounds of the alkyl-substituted class or of partially hydrogenated polyphenyls as well as various mixtures with a sufficiently high content of aromatic hydrocarbons can be used quite well as coolants in the primary loop of nuclear-power plants. No personalities are mentioned. Nineteen graphs are presented in the work.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword -- 1

Radiation-Chemical Research -- 3

Thermophysical Research -- 12

Neutron-Physical Research -- 16

Research on the Stability of Materials in Organic Coolants -- 18

Conclusion -- 25

L 3134-66

AM5020745

Bibliography -- 37

SUB CODE: NP, SUBMITTED: 0000064 NO REF SOV: 004

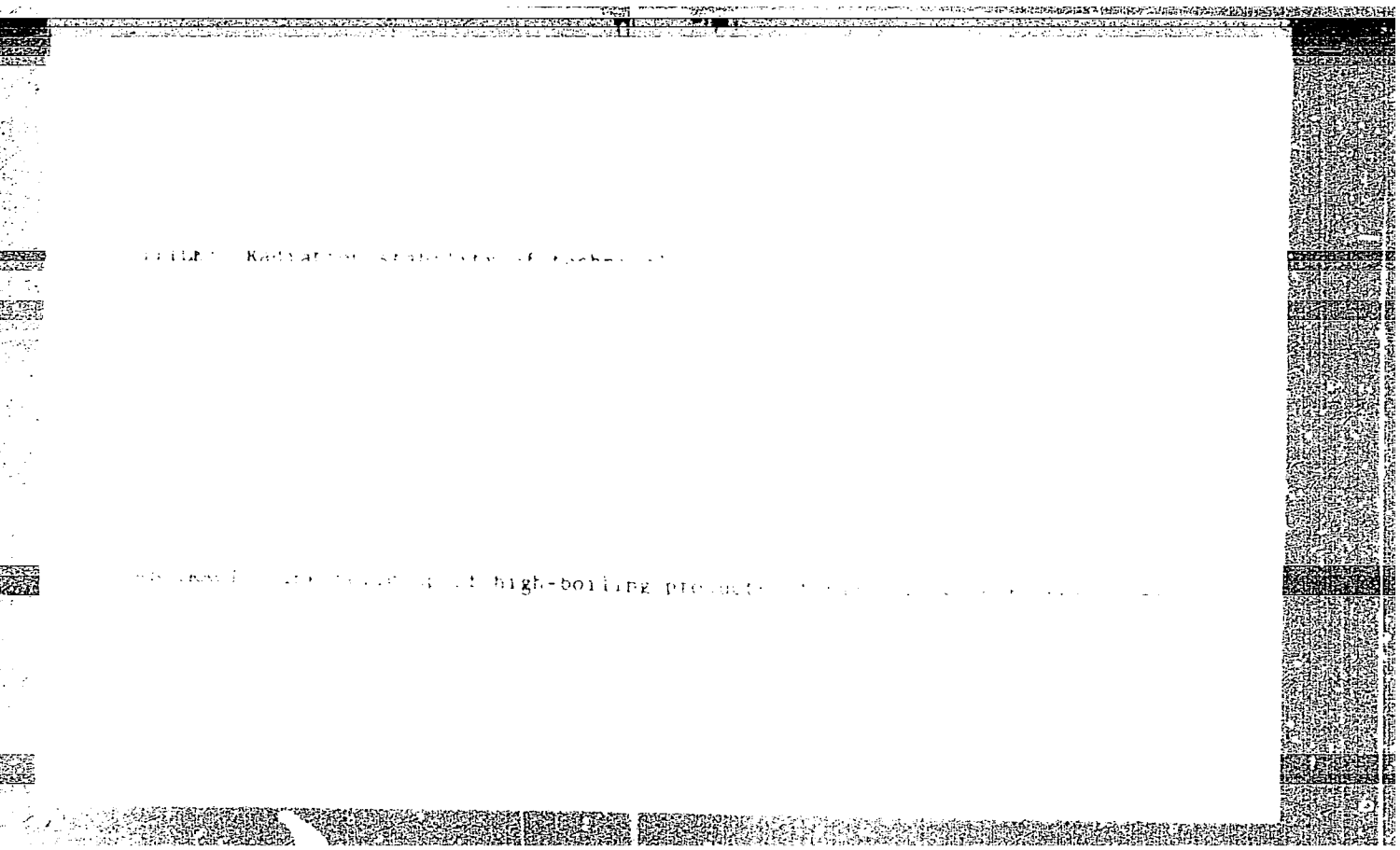
OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

ALEKSENKO, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; BERKGAUT, V.R., red.; VINOGRADOVA, O.K., red.; SMIRNOV, I.P., red.

[Study of the use of organic coolant-moderators in power reactors] Issledovaniia po primeneniiu organicheskikh teplonositelei - zamedlitelei v energeticheskikh reaktorakh. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1964. 243 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii im. I.V.Kurchatova.



T 38078-65

ACCESSION NR AT5007894

nuclear reactors. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

L/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(1) ... /EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2 ... Pc-4/Pr-4

Aleksenk

terphenyls ... and moderators

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. ... teplonositeley zamedliteley ...

TOPIC TAGS: organic cooled reactor, power reactor, ... reactor, radiation polymerization, heat ...

... investigations on their behavior ... method for preparing heat ...

L 36732-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007896

radiothermal stability of HTP were carried out in three directions: 1) investiga-
tions of the thermal stability in the absence of radiation, 2) investigations of

were also made of the content of the high-boiling product, kinematic viscosity of

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ent radiation doses under different temperature conditions. The change in spe-

EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ ... /T Pc-4/Pr-4/

...000/000/0182/0193

TITLE: ...

gas oil

SOURCE: ... atomnoy energii. Issledovaniya po primeneniyu organiches- ... reaktorakh (Research on the ... Moscow. ... 1964, 182-193

... reactor heat transfer agent, ... thermal neutron

... presents the results of critical tests on the organic moder- ... experimental"organic reac- ...

... some results ... distribution ... showing ... dependence ...

Card 1/2

L 1.0001-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007908

isopropylbiphenyl, the dependence of the critical number of channels for monoiso-
propylbiphenyl on the lattice spacing and for [illegible] the temperature
[illegible] for biphenyl, monoisopropylbiphenyl, and gas oil. The authors conclude that the physical experiments with critical assemblies carried out on monoisopropylbiphenyl and gas oil have made it possible to verify the method and system of constants used for calculating the physical characteristics of reactors with organic heat-transfer agents. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 01Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, ID

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 34366-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AT6008411 SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/65/000/957/0001/0032

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, Yu. V.; Aleksenko, Yu. N.; Batalov, A. A.; Buynitskaya, V. I.; Kochenov, A. S.; Sarychev, M. A.

ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov (Institut atomnoy energii)

TITLE: The study of the influence of the porosity of beryllium reflector on the flow of thermal neutrons in horizontal beams

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-957, 1965. Issledovaniye vliyaniya skvazhnosti berilliyevogo otrazhatelya na potok teplovykh netronov v gorizontal'nykh puchkakh, 1-32

TOPIC TAGS: reactor reflector, neutron beam, neutron flux

ABSTRACT: The intensity of strong neutron fluxes (10^{10}—10^{11} n/cm^2·sec) at the exit of experimental reactor beams is in part determined by the flow of thermal neutrons at the header of the beam and by its cross section. In turn, these depend on the properties of the reflector. Since the authors were unable to imitate on the critical stand the active zone with the required spectral composition of the neutrons, they imitated the "thermal" active zone by establishing the appropriate distribution of the thermal neutron flux within the beryllium reflector. This was achieved by placing a 0.5-mm thick cadmium filter between the active zone and the reflector. The present article describes the critical stand used and the methodology of the

Card 1/2

L 33760-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m) WW

ACC NR: AP6010838 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/001/0032/0036

AUTHOR: Alekseyev, Yu. N. (Leningrad); Korotkin, A. I. (Leningrad) 53

ORG: none B

TITLE: Influence of the transverse velocity of the flow in an incompressible boundary layer on the instability of the laminar state of the flow

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 1, 1966, 32-36

TOPIC TAGS: incompressible boundary layer, boundary layer flow, laminar flow, laminar boundary layer, boundary layer stability, flow velocity, transverse flow, Reynolds number, incompressible flow

ABSTRACT: The stability of the laminar boundary layer is investigated, taking into account transverse velocity components in the flow arising from a small amount of pumping that causes mass outflow from the layer. The analysis is carried out for the case of incompressible flow for such models as boundary layer flows with partial removal of the mass at constant rate at the lower boundary of the profile. It is shown that above a critical transverse velocity the flow remains stable for all Reynolds numbers. In contrast to the analysis where transverse flow is neglected, the stability region is finite and is bounded by lower and upper critical Reynolds numbers. The instability region diminishes with the increase in the transverse velocity. The analysis can be used to determine the amount of pumping for various profiles needed to insure laminar

Card 1/2

L 33760-66

ACC NR: AP6010838 D

flow; results for one special profile have been obtained and are discussed. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas, 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 BLG

L 01238-67 EWT(m) JR

ACC NR: AT6031142 SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/66/000/066/0001/0024

AUTHOR: Alekseenko, Yu. N.; Brodskiy, A. M.; Zabelin, A. I.; Kevrolev, V. P.; Lavrovskiy, K. P.; Makarov, D. V.; Tetyukov, V. D.; Fish, Yu. L.

ORG: none

42
B+1

19

TITLE: Analysis of tests of a unit for the atomic power station "Arbus" for regenerating a gas oil coolant by degeneration hydrogenation

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-1066, 1966. Analiz ispytaniy ustanovki destruktivno-gidrogenizatsionnoy regeneratsii gazoylevogo teplonositelya AES Arbus, 1-24

TOPIC TAGS: organic moderated reactor, organic coolant, atomic energy, atomic power station, organic cooled nuclear reactor, catalyst, catalyst regeneration/Arbus-I atomic power station

ABSTRACT: An analysis is made of data obtained in the experimental operation of the "Arbus-I" atomic power station and related laboratory studies. The "Arbus-I" differs from other atomic power stations using organic-cooled and-organic-moderated reactors in that its gas oil coolant is regenerated by means of a hydrogenation-

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

ALEKSENKO, YU.N

3 1-Prof

Change of the properties of graphite owing to irradiation with neutrons. V. I. Klimenkov and Yu. N. Alekseńko. *Sessiya Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R. po Mirnomu Ispol'zovaniyu Atomnoi Energii, Zasedaniya Otdel. Fiz.-Mat. Nauk* 1955, 322–40(English summary, 340–1).—Measurements of the elec. and thermal conductivities, of the modulus of elasticity, of the hardness, and of the dimensions of graphite(I) samples which were irradiated with a neutron flux up to the integral dose $n\tau = 10^{21}$ cm.$^{-2}$, are shown in curves. The irradiation was done in a nuclear reactor yielding a flux $n\phi = 2 \times 10^{13}$ cm.$^{-2}$ sec.$^{-1}$ The elec. resistance increased 3–3.5, the modulus of elasticity 2, and the thermal cond. decreased up to 20 times. The specific vol. increased several %. Debye-Scherrer diagrams are presented showing large changes of the I structure owing to irradiation. Annealing of irradiated samples showed that the regraphitization starts at temps. which are just a little above the irradiation temp. At 200–300° this reaction becomes noticeable, but a good rate is only obtained at 1000–1100°, and the graphitization is complete at 2000°. For annealing at 200–300° the activation energy and the energy yields were detd. The expts. lead to the conclusion that the irradiation effects in I are a function of the irradiation temp. and of the neutron spectrum. The irradiation causes in I the formation of a solid soln. of interstitial C atoms in the I lattice, together with a degraphitization.

Werner Jacobson

89-4-4-7/28

AUTHOR: Alekseyenko, Yu.N.

TITLE: The Use of a Direct Flow-Cycle in a Boiling-Water Reactor (Ob ispol'zovanii pryamotochnogo tsikla v kipyashchem vodyanom reaktore)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 4, pp. 366-367 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to solve the problem concerning the character of the decrease of neutron density in the upper part of a boiling-water reactor and in order to determine non-uniform heat emission in the entire reactor volume, such a reactor was calculated with the following results: 1.) The decrease of neutron density from the center towards the periphery in the upper part of the reactor is the consequence of the low density of the moderator in this part and takes place rapidly. This fact may easily lead to the fuel elements located above the water level being overloaded. 2.) The coefficient of non-uniform neutron density over the reactor volume is very high and, in a reactor with R = 500 mm and H = 800 mm of the active zone, it attains a value of $K_V = 5,50$ with $K_Z = 3,60$.

Card 1/2

The Use of a Direct Flow-Cycle in a Boiling-Water Reactor 89-4-4-7/28

3.) The zone with the maximum neutron density coincides with respect to height with that in which the temperature of water is already nearly equal to saturation temperature, where, however, there has as yet been no boiling.
If, thus, a boiling-water reactor with only one flow cycle is built, the surface of the fuel elements must be particularly well developed for the heat transfer. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1957

1. Reactors--Design 2. Reactors--Heat transfer
3. Reactors--Performance 4. Neutrons--Density

Card 2/2

SOV/89-6-5-13/33

21(1)
AUTHORS: Aleksenko, Yu. N., Kakushadze, L. Ye.

TITLE: Radiation-induced Modification of Some Physical Properties of Graphites With Various Degrees of Graphitization (Radiatsionnyye izmeneniya nekotorykh fizicheskikh svoystv grafitov razlichnoy stepeni grafitizatsii)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 5, pp 568-569 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The prediction made by V. I. Klimenkov, and Yu. N. Aleksenko (Ref 1) that the increase of volume of graphite bombarded by neutrons due to de-graphitization is checked experimentally in the case of 6 graphite samples (5.5.70 mm) with different degrees of graphitization with a dose rate of $6.2.10^{20}$ neutrons/cm^2. The average neutron flux amounted to $(1.5 - 2).10^{13}$ $n/cm^2.sec$. The samples were kept at a temperature of 350-450°C during irradiation. Before and after irradiation the following sample measurements were carried out: 1) Measurement of length by means of an ordinary micrometer. 2) Electric resistance by means of a potentiometer PPTV-1. 3) Thermal conductivity. 4) Temperature of the samples by means of a thermal cross in conjunction with the potentiometer

Card 1/3

SOV/89-6-5-13/33

Radiation-induced Modification of Some Physical Properties of Graphites With Various Degrees of Graphitization

PP-6. Measuring results are given by tables (changes of length) and by curves (dependence of electric resistance and thermal conductivity on the temperature of graphite), and permit the following conclusions: 1) The absolute change of the amount of electric and thermal resistance occurring in the samples as a consequence of damage caused by radiation does not depend on the degree of graphitization. 2) From the measured variation of thermal conductivity it may be concluded that the damage caused to the graphite lattice by radiation exercises an influence upon the distribution of thermal oscillations which is similar to that exercised by constant scattering substances on the boundary surfaces of crystallites. 3) The variation of electric conductivity caused by radiation damage is probably due to the "traps" of the electric charge carriers additionally occurring in the semiconductor. 4) The fact that no swelling of the graphite samples was found to occur during the investigations gives rise to the assumption that this effect is caused by less stable irregularities in structure, which do not occur during neutron irradiation within the temperature range investigated. 5) Radiation annealing could be observed. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/3

ZVONOV, N.V.; ALEKSENKO, Yu.N.; STROGONOV, V.A.; MESHCHERYAKOV, M.N.; BUYNITSKAYA, V.I.; YAROSLAVTSEV, B.Ye.

[Critical tests of an organic moderator - monoizopropylbiphenyl] Kriticheskie opyty s organicheskim zamedlitelem-monoizopropildifenilom. Moskva, In-t atomnoi energii AN SSSR, 1960. 42 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Nuclear reactors--Materials) (Biphenyl)

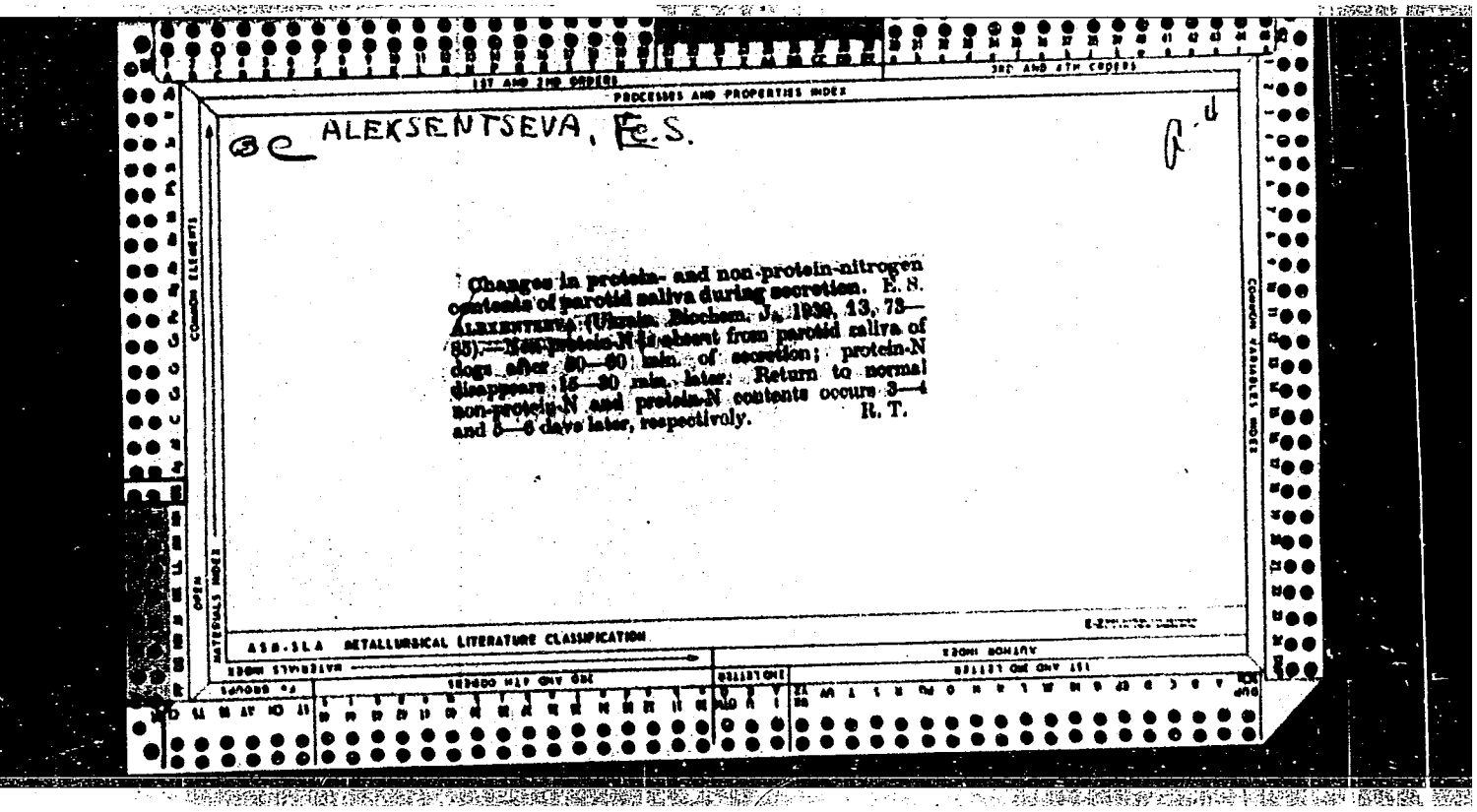
ALEKSENKO, Yu.N.; KHRAMCHENKOV, V.A.

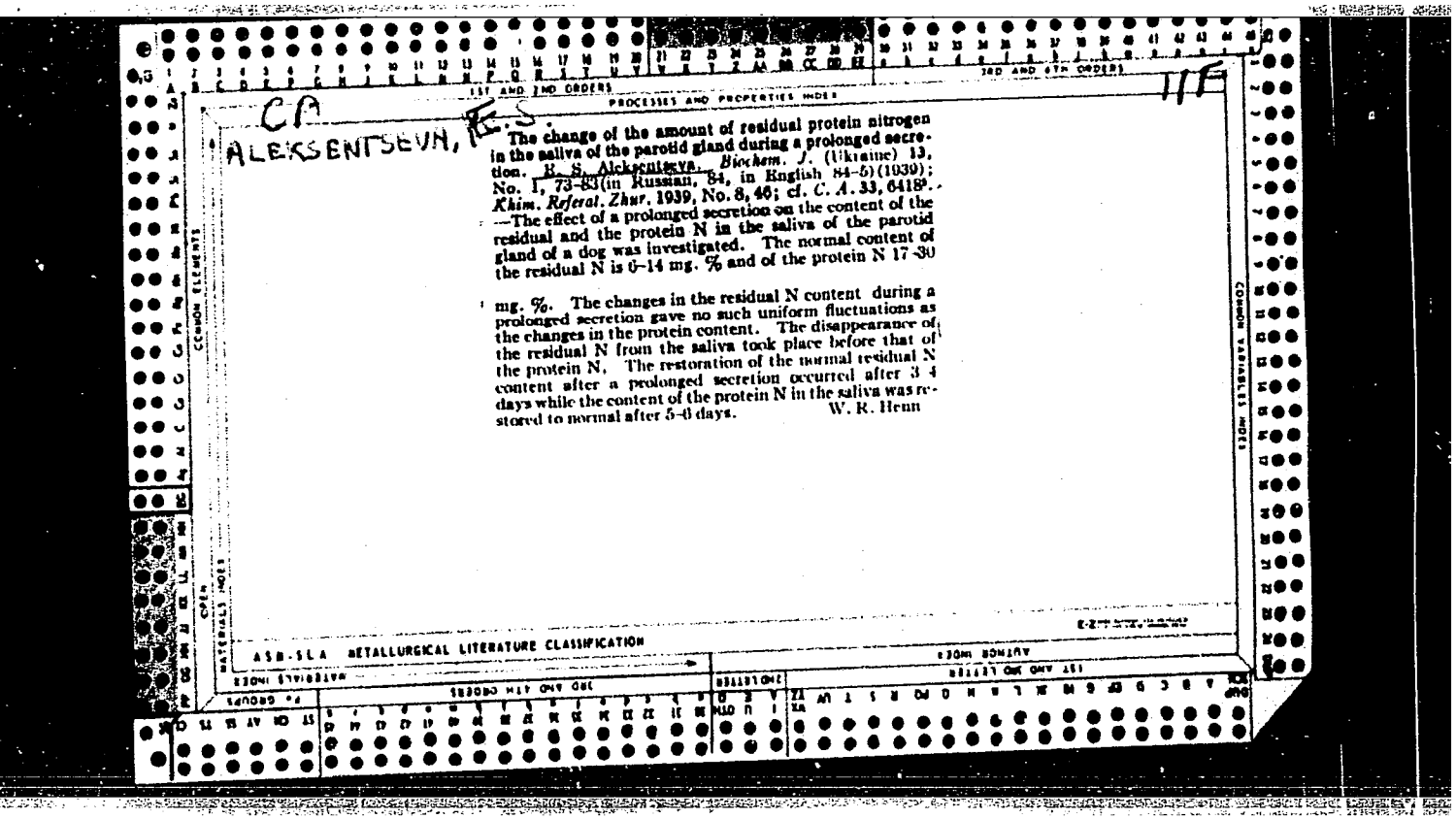
Thermal stability of the organic coolant monoisopropyldiphenyl. (MIRA 15:7)
Atom. energ. 13 no.1:47-50 Jl '62.
(Nuclear reactors) (Biphenyl)

ALEKSENKO, Yu. N.; POLUSHKIN, K. K.; ZVONOV, N. V.; TETYUKOV, V. D.

"Organic moderated nuclear power plant."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva 31 Aug-9 Sep 64.





CA

ALEKSENTSEVA, K. S.

11F

The change of the amount of residual protein nitrogen in the saliva of the parotid gland during a prolonged secretion. K. S. Alekseniseva. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 13, No. 1, 73–83 (in Russian, 84, in English 84–5) (1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 8, 46; cf. *C. A.* 33, 6418⁹.—The effect of a prolonged secretion on the content of the residual and the protein N in the saliva of the parotid gland of a dog was investigated. The normal content of the residual N is 0–14 mg. % and of the protein N 17–30 mg. %. The changes in the residual N content during a prolonged secretion gave no such uniform fluctuations as the changes in the protein content. The disappearance of the residual N from the saliva took place before that of the protein N. The restoration of the normal residual N content after a prolonged secretion occurred after 3–4 days while the content of the protein N in the saliva was restored to normal after 5–6 days. W. R. Henn

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS — PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX — 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

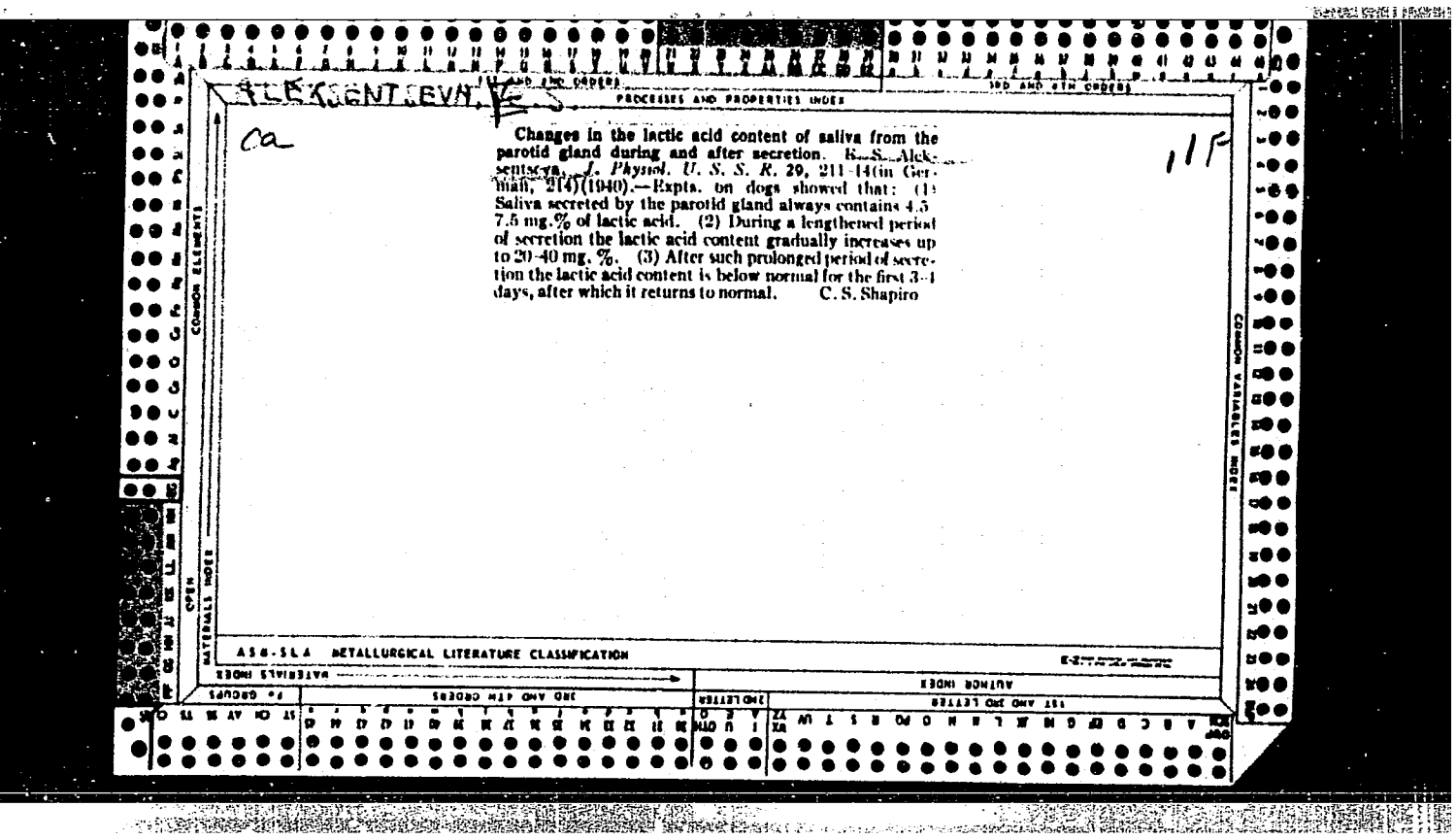
BC

ALEKSENTSEVA, E.S.

a-4

Sugar content in normal arterial and venous blood. E. S. Aleksentseva (*Ukrain. Biokhem. J.*, [illegible]).—The sugar content of arterial blood of dogs is not const., but undergoes a continuous periodic fluctuation, the period being [illegible] min. There is also a rhythmic fluctuation of the sugar level in venous blood (period 10—12 min.), and the fluctuation is generally opposite to that of arterial blood. Blood from a vein in a resting limb also shows a const. rhythmic fluctuation in the sugar level. J. N. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



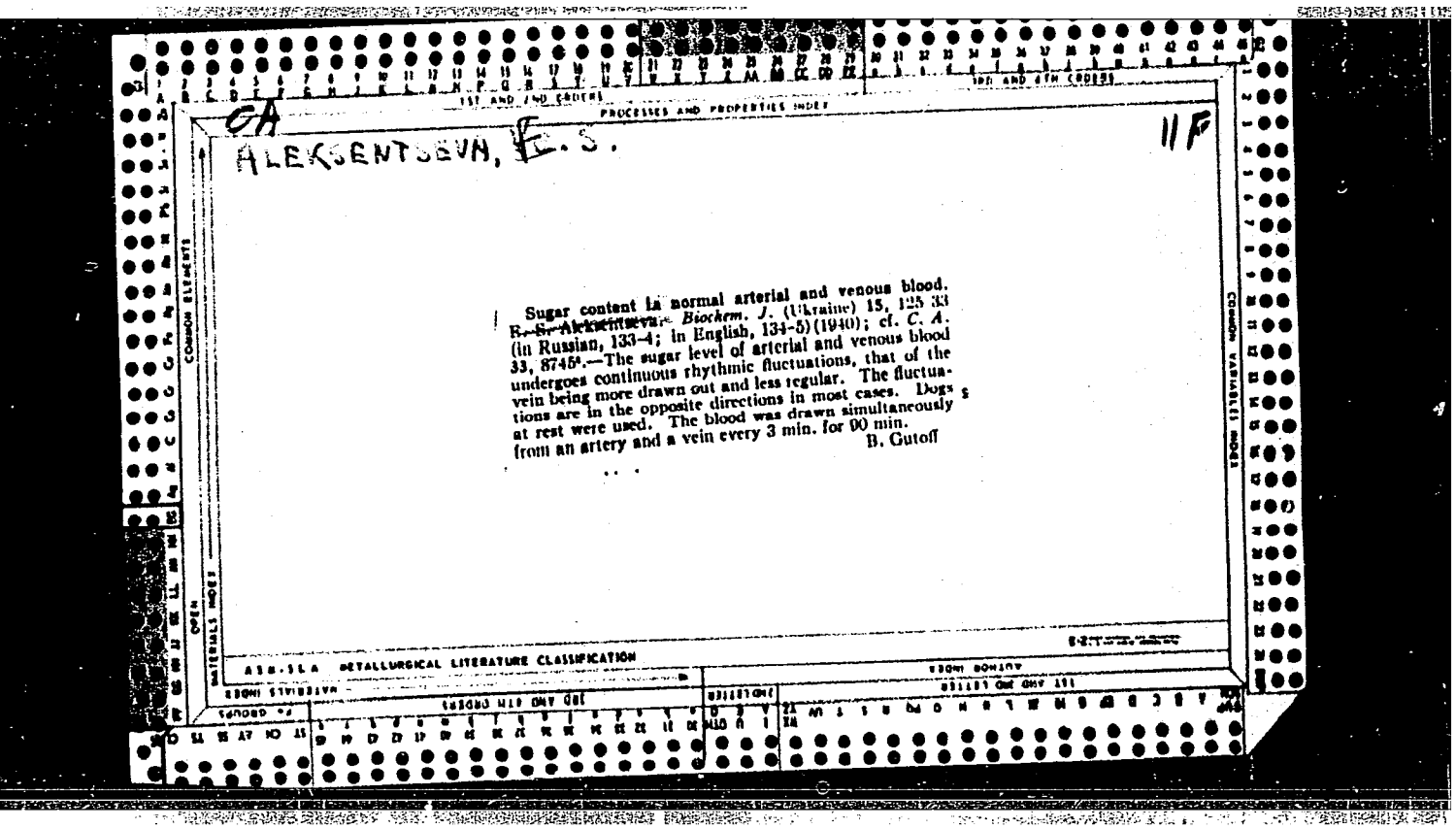
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

Changes in the lactic acid content of saliva from the parotid gland during and after secretion. E. S. Alekseenskaya. *J. Physiol. U. S. S. R.* 29, 211-14(in German, 214)(1940).—Expts. on dogs showed that: (1) Saliva secreted by the parotid gland always contains 4.5-7.5 mg.% of lactic acid. (2) During a lengthened period of secretion the lactic acid content gradually increases up to 20-40 mg. %. (3) After such prolonged period of secretion the lactic acid content is below normal for the first 3-4 days, after which it returns to normal. C. S. Shapiro

11F

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

ALEKSENTSEVA, E. S.

11F

Sugar content in normal arterial and venous blood. E. S. Alekseintseva. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 15, 125-33 (in Russian, 133-4; in English, 134-5) (1940); cf. *C. A.* 33, 8745⁸.—The sugar level of arterial and venous blood undergoes continuous rhythmic fluctuations, that of the vein being more drawn out and less regular. The fluctuations are in the opposite directions in most cases. Dogs at rest were used. The blood was drawn simultaneously from an artery and a vein every 3 min. for 90 min.

B. Gutoff

ALEKSENTSEVA, Ye.S.

Effect of pulmonar excision on blood sugar and chlorides. Vopr. fiziol. no.8:137-141 '54. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Vitebskiy meditsinskiy institut.

(BLOOD SUGAR, physiology,
eff. of lung excis.)
(CHLORIDES, in blood
eff. of lung excis.)
(BLOOD,
chlorides, eff. of lung excis.)
(LUNGS, effect of excision,
on blood chlorides and sugar)

ALEKSENTSEVA, E.S.

Effect of arterial hypertension on the emaciation and restoration of gastric glands. Fiziol.zhur. (Ukr.) 1 no.3:51-58 My-Je '55.(MLRA 9:9)

1. Vitebs'kiy medichniy institut, Kafedra normal'noi fiziologii.
(HYPERTENSION) (STOMACH—SECRETIONS)

PUTILIN, N.I., prof., otv. red.; ALEKSENTSEVA, E.S., prof., red.; MAKARCHENKO, A.F., akademik, red.; PRIKHOD'KOVA, Ye.K., prof., red.; SKLYAROV, Ya.P., prof., red.; TORSKAYA, I.V., kand. biol. nauk, red.; FEL'DMAN, A.B., prof., red.; FILIPPOVA, A.G., kand. biol. nauk, red.; FUGOL', O.M., prof., red.; YANKOVSKAYA, Z.B., red. izd-va; MATVEYCHUK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Selected works]Izbrannye trudy. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR, 1962. 454 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr. SSSR (for Makarchenko).
(PHYSIOLOGY)

A. [illegible]KOVTSEVA, E.S.

Cardiac activity in some forms of experimental hypertension; electrocardiographic data. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 9 no.2:221-228 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ALEKSEROV, A. S.

"On laboratory Methods of the Analysis of Leptospirosis," a report given at the first republic scientific-practical conference of physician-bacteriologists of the Sceintific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygien of the Ministry of Health Azerbaydzhan SSSR held in Baku, 25 Apr 56.

SUM: 1360 p. 239

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood. Blood Transfusions and Blood Substitutes. T-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55468.

Inst : Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute for Blood Transfusion.
Author : Ali-Zade, F.M. , Alekserov, G.S., Sadykhov, K.A.
Title : Study of the Agglutination Properties of Erythrocytes in Various Preservatives.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. tr. Azerb. n.-i. in-ta perelivaniya krovi, 1957, vyp. 3, 112-114.

Abstract: The blood of 10 donors belonging to the A and B groups was banked in the solution No 7 (2 gr of acidic citrate, 3 gr of glucose, 0.5 gr of albucite, 0.003 gr of rivanol, and up to 100 ng of bidistilled water), and in the No 7 alcohol solu-

Card : 1/3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55468.

glutination titer of the blood, and for a period of 40 days for the double reaction determination of blood groups. During the first day, the hemagglutination of E which was banked in the No 7 solution, occurred after 7-12 seconds, and during the 70th day after 97-99 seconds. When E was banked in the No 7 alcohol solution, hemagglutination occurred after 9-12 seconds on the first day, and after 95-135 seconds on the 60th day. Thus, the banking of blood in the No 7 solution is justifiable from the practical point of view, for this method secures a longer preservation of the capacity of E for agglutination.

ALEKSEROV, K.N.

Biological characteristics of the development of the cotton plant and its productivity in relation to different growing methods. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR.Ser. biol. i med.nauk no.9:31-44 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(AZERBAIJAN--COTTON GROWING)

124-57-1-773

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 102 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Alekserov, S.A., Makhmudov, Yu.A.

TITLE: How to Construct Electric Simulators of a Petroliferous Reservoir (K voprosu konstruirovaniya elektricheskikh modeley neftyanogo plasta)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN AzSSR, 1955, Nr 8, pp 3-10

ABSTRACT: A schematic description is offered of the construction of the electrical simulation model (analog computer) EM-8 for the solution of the nonstationary processes of the filtration of oil in reservoir conditions that are described by differential equations in terms of partial derivatives of the Fourier type. A schematic model circuit is adduced, which consists of: 1) a resistor network with capacitor units connected therewith; 2) a periodic repeater block with a program-time unit; 3) a block for the inclusion of wells; 4) an "initial-conditions" block; 5) an electronic-measuring-instrumentation block; 6) a block for the discharge of the contents of the model network; and 7) a feed block. For greater simplification of the technique of measurement and an improved accuracy, the simulation process can be quickly repeated

Card 1/3

How to Construct Electric Simulators of a Petroliferous Reservoir

by means of the periodic repeater block (2). In the EM-8 computer the switching, the stipulation of initial and boundary conditions, the measurement, and the preparation of the network for repetitive switching are performed with the aid of special circuits equipped with electron tubes, which replace the rotating electromechanical contactor-relay-type switching units previously employed, which had not proved themselves in practical operation. This permits one to choose a time τ_1 simulating the production period of an oil deposit sufficiently small so that the capacity of the condensers attached to the resistor network does not have to be too big and will not require an enlargement of the overall dimensions of the simulator. In the electric simulator EM-8 τ_1 changes from 0.1 to 0.002 sec. The electrical fluctuations from the periodic repeater unit are conveyed to the time unit, where the time period τ_1 is divided into 100 parts, so that the process may be investigated in the course of any one of these 100 time intervals of τ_1. The electronically measuring instrumentation contains provisions for the photographic recording of the measured function $u = f(x, y, t)$ at crucial points of the simulator network. For this purpose two cathode-ray tubes in parallel are employed: one, a large-diameter 13LO36 tube, which serves as the principal tube, the other an auxiliary small-diameter 8LO29 tube. The function $u=f(x, y, t)$ is photographed from the principal tube, while the visual observation is done on the auxiliary tube. Visual observation and measurement of

Card 2/3

124-57-1-773

How to Construct Electric Simulators of a Petroliferous Reservoir

$u = f(x, y, t)$ at any desired crucial point of the network is also possible.

P.F.Fil'chakov

1. Petroleum--Filtration process--Simulation 2. Fourier's series--Applications
3. Simulators--Construction

Card 3/3

ALEKSEROVA, S.A.

Determining the stress exerted on the link plate of a roller chain with bushings during the pressure setting of pins. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 13 no.2:107-116 '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Z.I. Khalilovym.
(Strains and stresses) (Link-belting)

AIEKSEROVA, Zamilya Selim; KARDASH, Ita Matveyevna; NESTERENKO, Galina Ibrahimovna; GUSEYNOV, D.A., redaktor; KADYRLI, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Equipment of the laboratory of oil refining plants] Oborudovanie laboratorii neftepererabatyvaiushchikh zavodov. Baku, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Azerbaidzhanskoe otdelenie, 1954. 42 p. (MLRA 8:6)
(Chemical laboratories--Apparatus and supplies)
(Petroleum--Refining)

ALEKSEVICH, Ya.I.; KLISHKO, Ya.G., kand. med. nauk

Fluorescent antibody technique in the detection of tetanus bacilli.
Voen.-med.zhur. no.10:47-50 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

L 05133-67 EWT(1) JK

ACC NR: AP6032093 SOURCE CODE: UR/0438/66/028/005/0058/0061

10. B

AUTHOR: Aleksevych, Ya. I. --Aleksevich, Ya. I. ; Chumachenko, S. S.

ORG: L'vov Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Institut epidemiolohiyi i mikrobiolohiyi)

TITLE: Comparative evaluation of new methods for detecting tetanus agents

SOURCE: Mikrobiolohichnyy zhurnal, v. 28, no. 5, 1966, 58-61

TOPIC TAGS: tetanus, fluorescent antibody test, hemagglutination test, immunoelectrophoresis, tetanus detection, toxigenic tetanus, nontoxigenic tetanus

ABSTRACT: The possibility was investigated of applying the fluorescent antibody method, the passive hemagglutination test, and immunoelectrophoresis for detecting tetanus. The data obtained were compared by bioassay on albino mice. Investigations were carried out on seven standard strains of tetanus bacilli, 155 soil samples, and material from 33 tetanus patients. A biological test on albino mice may detect only those tetanus strains that produce biologically active toxin. The method of fluorescing antibodies can detect tetanus bacilli visually within 24 hours, but cannot determine their vital activity and toxigenicity. The passive hemagglutination test can detect both

Card 1/2

L 05133-67

ACC NR: AP6032093

O

toxigenic and non-toxigenic tetanus strains, since the specific antigen is found both in the form of toxin and of the non-toxic component. Immunoelectrophoresis may be used when the results obtained by other methods are inconclusive. Thus, to detect all tetanus strains in material under examination the fluorescent antibody method or the passive hemagglutination test can be used along with bioassay. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [Based on authors' abstract] [W.A.50] [KS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 26Jun65/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

ALEKSEYCHENKO, A.V.

Strength of Construction Elements

Dissertation: "The Process of Crack Development in the Tension Zone of Reinforced concrete Beams in the Case of Bending With a Transverse Force." Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Railroad Construction and Planning, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Mekhanika, Moscow, Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 54

ALEKSEYCHENKO, A. V.

124-1957-10-12121

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 128 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Alekseychenko, A. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the Development of Cracks in the Tension Zones of Reinforced Concrete Bridge Girders Subjected to Transverse Bending Forces (Issledovaniye protsessa razvitiya treshchin v rastyanutoy zone zhelezobetonnykh mostovykh balok pri ikh rabote na izgib s poperechnoy siloy)

PERIODICAL: Tr, Vses. n.-i. in-ta transp. st-va, 1956, Vol 19, pp 177-250

ABSTRACT: Experimental data on the laws governing the formation of oblique cracks on reinforced concrete beams subjected to bending by forces perpendicular to their axis are presented. The same factors are influencing the development of oblique cracks as those governing the vertical cracks in the sections where the longitudinal reinforcement bars are placed. The following factors influencing the development of oblique cracks were experimentally established: The diameter of reinforcing bars, the coefficient of the reinforcement of bent rods and stirrups, the strength of the concrete, the stresses in the reinforcing steel, and the mode of application of the loads (singularly or repeatedly). The Author

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Development of Cracks (cont.)

disputes the usual method of determining the thickness of a reinforced concrete girder on the basis of the principal tensile stresses in concrete. Instead, he proposes that the wall thickness be computed on the basis of the formation of cracks and the principal compressive stresses. A formula is given for the determination of the largest possible cracks in order to ensure that such cracks remain within safe limits, namely, of the order of 0.3 mm. Additional crack openings, as a result of repeated load, attain 40-50 percent of the openings created by the first loading.

K. S. Zavriyev

SUBBOTINA, N.N.; ALEKSEYCHIK-MITSKEVICH, L.S.; BARANOVSKAYA, O.F.; BULATOVA, Z.I.; BULYNNIKOVA, S.P.; DUBROVSKAYA, N.F.; KISEL'MAN, E.N.; KOZLOVA, G.E.; KUZINA, V.I.; KRIVOBORSKIY, V.V.; USHAKOVA, M.V.; FREYMAN, Ye.V.

[Cretaceous and laleogene Foraminifera in the West Siberian Plain] Foraminif[illegible] melovykh i paleogenovykh otlozhenii Zapadno Sibirskoi nizmennosti. Leningrad, Nedra, 1964.455 p. (Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.234). (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut, Leningrad; Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya; Novosibirskoye territorial'noye geologicheskoye upravleniye i Tyumenskoye territotial'noye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

ALEKSEYCHIK, N.A.

[Operation of "Belorus'" tractors] Ekspluatatsiia traktorov "Belarus'". Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, Red. sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 166 p. (MIRA 12:1)

(Tractors)

ALEKSEYCHIK, N.A. [Aliakseichyk, N.A.], kand.tekhn.nauk; RAZMYSLOVICH, I.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUTYLIN, G. [Butylin, H.], red.; STEPANOVA, N. [Stsiapanava, N.], tekhn.red.

[Machinery and equipment for mechanizing the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables] Mashyny i prylady dlia mekhanizatsyi vyroshchvannia bul'by i harodninnykh kul'tur. Minsk, Dziarzhaunae vyd-va BSSR, Red.sel'skahaspadarchai lit-ry, 1958. 275 p. (MIRA 13:1)

(Agricultural machinery)

PUSHKAREV, I.I., prof., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; AMBROSOV, A.L.; STEPANISHIN, S.Ye.; ROVDO, A.I.; ALEKSEYCHIK, N.A.; AL'SMIK, P.I.; OGNEV, I.M.; ADAMOV, I.I.; BUTYLIN, G., red.; LARIN, V., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn. red.

[Potato growing in White Russia] Kul'tura kartofelia v Belorusskoi SSR. Pod red. I.I. Pushkareva. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR, 1958. 356 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(White Russia--Potatoes)

ALEKSEYCHIK, ~~Nikolay~~ Andreyevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; STAROVYBORNYY, P.T., red.; ZEN'KO, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of the production and use of local fertilizers] Mekhanizatsiia proizvodstva i vneseniia mestnykh udobrenii. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry BSSR, 1963. 202 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(White Russia--Fertilizers and manures)

ALEKSEYCHIK, N. I.

Alekseychik, N. I. -- "The Effect of Minsk Mineral Water from Drilled Well No 2 on the Secretory a nd Evacuation Functions of the Stomach of the Dog." Minsk State Medical Inst. Minsk, 1956. (Disseration For the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

ALEKSEYCHIK, N.I. [Alyakseychyk, N.I.]

Effect of Minsk mineral waters from the well No.2 on the secretory function of stomach in dogs. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.4:119-140 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(MINSK--MINERAL WATERS) (STOMACH--SECRETIONS)

ALEKSEYCHIK, N.I.; MARTINOVICH, G.I.; MALYANOVA, G.I.; KUROPATENKO, G.F.

Effect of the Minsk gassed mineral water from the borehole No.2 on the secretory and evacuating function of the stomach and on diuresis in dogs. Vop. fiziol. chel. i zhiv. no.1:163-167 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

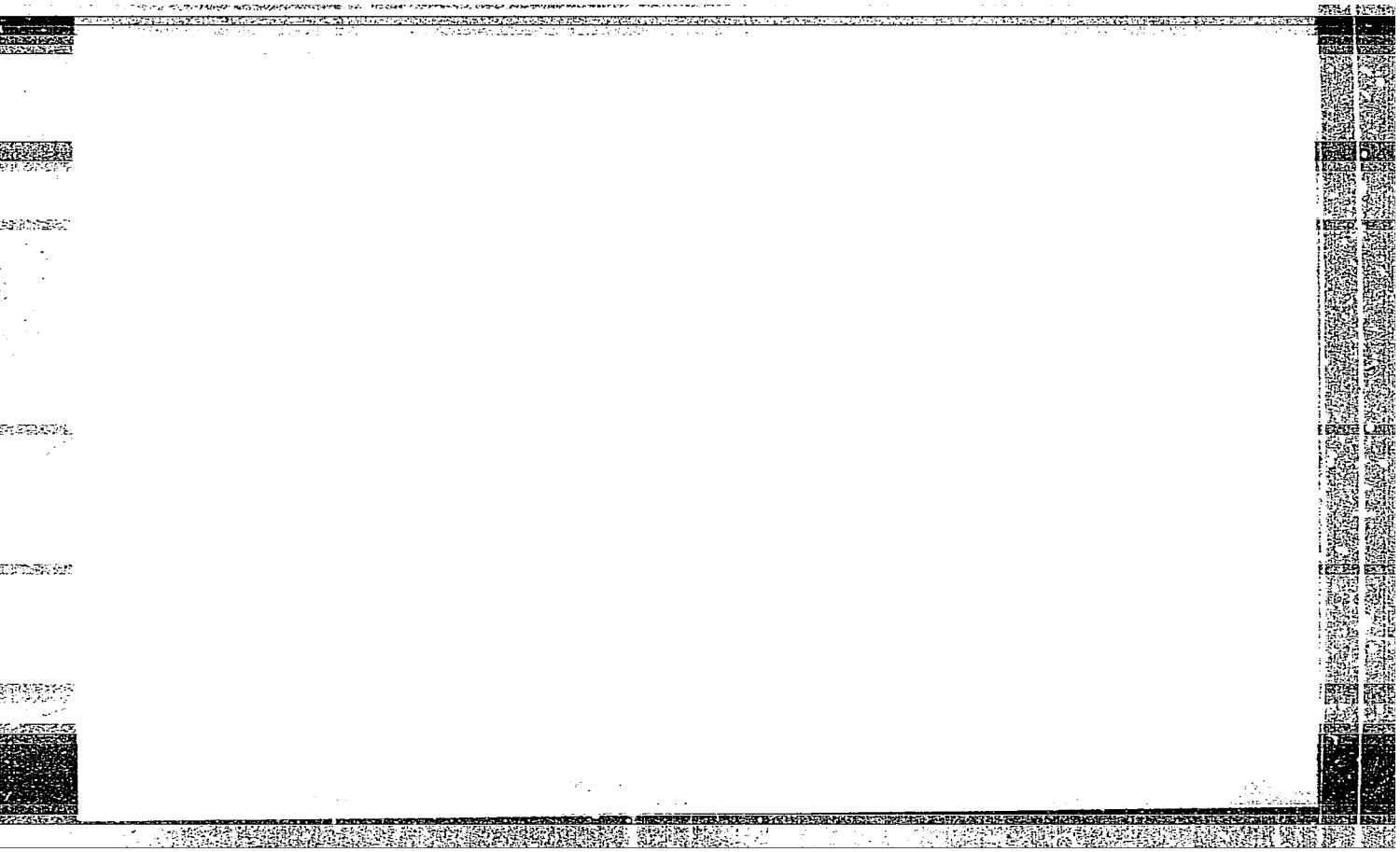
1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nevrologii, neyrokhirurgii, fizioterapii i kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Belorusskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lenina.
(MINSK—MINERAL WATERS) (STOMACH)
(DIURETICS AND DIURESIS)

ALEKSEYCHIK, R.I., vrach

Use of the bronchoscope in the antituberculosis dispensary. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.10:65-67 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera No.2 g. Minska (glavnyy vrach Yu.G. Alikina).
(BRONCHOSCOPY) (TUBERCULOSIS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100920005-4"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100920005-4"

1. ALEKSEYCHIK, S. N.

2. SSSR (600)

4. Geology, Stratigraphic-Sakhalin

7. Certain peculiarities in the composition and conditions of accumulation of Tertiary deposits on Sakhalin.
Dokl. AN SSSR 87 No. 3, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

ALEKSEYCHIK, S. N.

USSR/Geology - Tectonic formation

Card 1/1 Pub. 46 - 3/19

Authors : Alekseychik, S. N.

Title : Scheme for tectonic division of Sakhalin into regions

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 5, 36 - 45, Sep - Oct 1954

Abstract : A method is expounded for tectonic division of Sakhalin into regions and in which the territory is divided into three basic structural elements: two anticlines and one synclinorium, running north and south. Each one of the anticlines in turn is subdivided into a number of zones. The synclinorium, however, remains undivided because of the matter not having been sufficiently studied. A description is given of all the elements of the structural division and the principle stages of the folding of the surface. Five Soviet references:(1932 - 1952). Drawing.

Institution: .....

Submitted: October 27 1953

ALEKSEYCHIK, S.N.; KUZINA, I.N.; RATNOVSKIY, I.I.

Stratigraphy of tertiary deposits of Sakhalin Island. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 29 no.5:37-50 S-O '54. (MIRA 8:1)
(Sakhalin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

15-57-8-11394

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8, p 183 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Alekseychik, S. N.

TITLE: Conditions of Petroleum Accumulation and the Petroleum Potential of the Upper and Middle Miocene Deposits of Northern Sakhalin (Usloviya nakopleniya i neftenosnost' verkhne i srednemiotsenovykh otlozheniy Severnogo Sakhalina)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. neft. n.-i. geologorazved. in-ta, 1956, Nr 99, pp 119-157

ABSTRACT: In a geologic section of Tertiary deposits of Sakhalin, four series are distinguished from base to top: the Khondzhinskaya, the Verkhneduyskaya, Skobykayskaya, and Nutovskaya. The Khondzhinskaya seriya (series) is represented by volcanic sediments and volcanic rock, and is divided in the southern part of Sakhalin into

Card 1/4

Conditions of Petroleum Accumulation (Cont.)

the Arakayskaya, Kholmskaya, Nevel'skaya, and Chekhovskaya svity (formations). In the northern part of Sakhalin, the Khondzhinskaya, Uyninskaya, Pilengskaya, and, possibly, the upper Langeriyskaya svity (formations) are differentiated; these are stratigraphically analogous to the Khondzhinskaya seriya (series) of the southern part. The basis for differentiating the stratigraphically higher upper Duyskaya seriya (series) is the presence in its sediments of coals and carbonaceous seams and the regressive type of its deposits. This series is represented by the upper Duyskaya formation of the southwestern part of northern Sakhalin, the Daginskaya formation of northeastern Sakhalin, the Uglegorskaya formation of southern Sakhalin, and the upper Langeriyskaya formation of the southwestern areas of the island. The deposits of the Okobykayskaya seriya (series) are of the transgressive type. This series is represented by the Okobykayskaya, the Sertunayskaya, Nanivskaya, Kurasiyskaya, Aleksandrovskaya, in part of the Maruyamskaya, and possibly the very lowest parts of the Tamlevskaya svity (formations). The Nutovskaya

Conditions of Petroleum Accumulation (Cont.)

seriya (series) is composed in large part of friable rock and basically of sandstone. It is represented by the Nutovskaya, Tomlevskaya, and Rybnovskaya svity (formations) and the tops of the Aleksandrovskaya and Maruyamskaya formations. The necessity of assigning different names to time-equivalent formations is due to the association of Sakhalin with the foreflexure of the Tertiary geosyncline, the extreme tectonic mobility of this region, and the consequent variation of the lithology. The author cites the extent and lithological characterization of the middle and upper Miocene sediments for the northern part of Sakhalin and attempts to reconstruct the paleogeographic and facies environment of the middle and upper Miocene period on the basis of the lithology of the rock, its horizontal and vertical changes, geochemical data, and general geological considerations. He presents two facies maps of the Tertiary basin of the northern half of Sakhalin for the middle and upper Miocene. He also includes a survey of the petroleum resources of the upper and middle Miocene, based both on indications of the

Conditions of Petroleum Accumulation (Cont.)

presence of petroleum and on industrial yields, and he analyzes the relation between the various types of sediments and indications of the presence of petroleum. On the basis of the data, he concludes that the petroleum host rocks are the marine shoal-water and coastal type sediments. The Sakhalin petroleum deposits are considered to be primary deposits. Secondary deposits are those associated with faulting and with possible east-west transverse migration. Tectonically, the author relates the petroleum-bearing areas to the region of northward plunging eastern Sakhalin anticlinorium. He describes various small folded forms and the faulting of the described area. Three tectonic zones are distinguished within the limits of the eastern coast of northern Sakhalin. These are the Okhinsko-Ekhabinskaya, the Dzhimdan-Daginskaya, and the Nabil'skaya tektonicheskiye zony (tectonic zones), located from north to south. Stratified anticlinal and tectonically isolated types of deposits are distinguished. Bibliography includes 21 titles.

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Card 4/4

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SOV/84-58-11-29/58

AUTHOR: Alekseychuk, I. (Baku)

TITLE: Progressive Norms in Action (Progressivnyye normy v deystvii)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 15-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author tells of the speed-up affected at aviation repair shops at Baku airfield. The ASh-82FN, ASh-82T and ASh-62IR engines were replaced on Il-14 planes much more rapidly than before; the labor force was better organized and mechanization extended. Work assigned to specialized crews proceeded faster; new suggestions were readily adopted. The plan in technical servicing was completed 110%; the annual plan in freight deliveries was exceeded by 100 tons; 7,000 more passengers took off from Baku airport.

Card 1/1